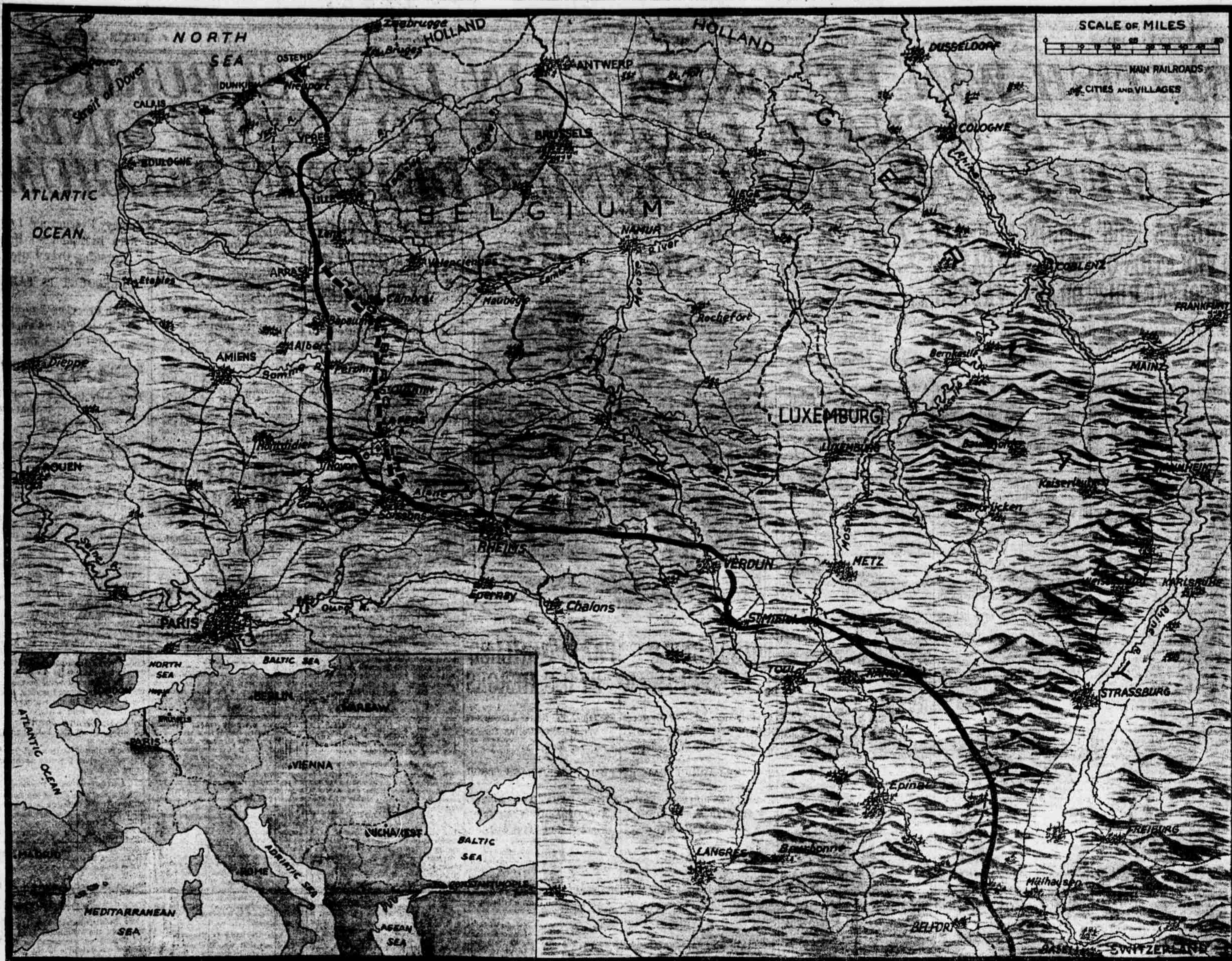


Entire Battle Front in France and Belgium, Showing Also Its Relation to the Rhine and the Portion of German Territory Occupied by the Allies.



SPECIAL interest attaches at the moment to the eastern part of the battle front because of an impression which is growing stronger day by day that Marshal Foch is preparing for some new and greater operation and that possibly it will be in the so-called American sector, running easterly from Verdun and crossing the German frontier near

its end. This part of Germany has been in possession of the Allies for a long time and has been ranked for the last two years or more as a quiet section. The distance to the Rhine is not great, as the map shows.

The heavy line across the map is the present battle front, which

is shown throughout its whole extent, from the North Sea to the Swiss border. The dotted line to the east of it, in the vicinity of Peronne and Bapaume, is the old Hindenburg line. It is believed that in the present operation the Germans will be compelled to retreat beyond this area.

The smaller inset map in the lower left hand corner shows the relation of the battle fronts in Belgium, France and Italy to each other and to Europe as a whole. It shows also the position of Berlin in reference to the other chief capitals of Europe and to London.

Wilkinson, after dismantling the valley of the Moselle and the Vosges region because of their strong defensive possibilities, owing to their numerous mountains and hills, says:

"These regions of difficult country reduce the routes for the advance of an army to the Rhine to three. First by the Rhine valley, which, however, is blocked by the fortress of Strasbourg; second, through the comparatively easy country along the line of the great, broad highway through Belgium between the sea and the line formed by the Oise and the Somme.

Mayence Possible Objective.

"To descend the Rhine valley from the neighborhood of Belfort probably would be a long operation, for it would involve the siege of Strasbourg. It would therefore hardly be undertaken, except as a subsidiary operation to an advance from Nancy toward Mayence, which is the cardinal point in the whole defense of Germany. From Mayence to Cologne it is not half as far as from Cologne to St. Quentin.

"If, therefore, the Allies could move an army to Mayence and besiege that place the Germans would have to come back from Belgium in order to protect their communications. If Mayence were once taken by the Allies the Germans could not remain safely even on the Rhine, for Mayence is the starting point of a good route toward Cassel, Hanover and Hamburg.

"Another broad belt of country along which an army can move is the district of Champagne between the forest of Argonne and the plateau of which the eastern edge is marked by a line from Châlons to Rheims and Laon. An allied force starting from a point twenty miles east of Rheims and marching in the direction of Meuse would, as soon as it had broken through the German front line in Champagne, be passing along the rear of the German armies. Unless it could be stopped quickly it would compel their hurried retreat to the north, for if they delayed they would be surrounded."

Another Neutral Ship Sunk.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1.—The Norwegian steamship Borgestad has been torpedoed and sunk. According to information received here, twenty-five men of the crew have landed at Cape Race, on the southern coast of Newfoundland.

SEE BREAKDOWN IN GERMAN DEFENCE

General Staff Officers Expect Hindenburg Line to Fail.

Special Despatch to The Sun. —WASINGTON, Sept. 1.—General Staff officers regard the capture of the important railway center of Peronne by Sir Douglas Haig's forces as indicating the breakdown of Germany's line of defense which the German High Command hoped to maintain along the old Hindenburg line.

The loss of Peronne forecasts further general retreat by the enemy, with little chance for him to stabilize the line for some time. The prospects now are that Marshal Foch will be in a position to drive right ahead and fully exploit the important advantages gained in the last twenty-four hours in fighting.

Reports from the battle front, according to military experts here, show that the allied and American offensive has gained in momentum and that the German resistance, which had for a time suffered perceptibly, is again crumbling under the weight of repeated and well-timed blows.

Of particular importance is the report that the British have reached the suburbs of Lens. The capture of this point would strike at vital sources of German supplies, particularly coal, and would be an achievement which the Allies have so far been unable to accomplish since Lens was first lost to the German advance.

Realizing the importance of Lens, the German High Command concentrated great forces there in the early days of the war, when the Toulon line was obliged to fall back after the first defeat of the Marne. Military observers here say that if Lens falls now it will mean that the allied superiority over the enemy is more marked than they had dared to hope.

Cardinal Fahey Passes Crisis.

Cardinal Fahey's physician in Manchester pronounced him yesterday past the worst of the danger of his illness. His temperature, respiration and pulse are normal. Besides sitting up yesterday morning and in the afternoon he took a few steps from his bed to a chair.

GERMAN DIVISIONS GREATLY REDUCED

Making Calls on Austria to Offset the Shortage.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It has been learned that the Germans now have only 124 divisions on the western battle front, as compared with 204 which they had recently, as they had to break up eight divisions to form drafts. They are endeavoring to make up this shortage by two or more Austrian divisions and a large amount of Austrian artillery.

The enemy has put into the present battle north and south about ninety-one divisions, of which seventeen divisions have been engaged twice. The Germans also have made several changes in the high command, at least two commanders having been removed.

The German Crown Prince is said to have been deprived of half his army corps, the men having been transferred to Gen. von Boehn.

BANDITS BEAT, BOB WOMAN.

Take \$625, Life Savings of Family, After Death Threat.

Troopers of the State Constabulary yesterday were searching the woods in the vicinity of Armonk for two armed bandits who attacked Mrs. Samuel Robbins in that town, bound and gagged her and escaped with \$625, the life savings of the family.

After questioning Mrs. Robbins and learning that her husband was away, the robbers beat her with their fists and with revolver butts. They tied her with a clothes line to the cellar door and threatened to set fire to the house and burn her to death if she did not disclose the whereabouts of the money, which was in a tin box in the cellar.

It was some time afterward before her 15-year-old daughter, Ethel, returned from a neighbor's house and found her mother bound and suffering from her wounds. She says the robbers were unmasked and that she would recognize either of them.

BEATS AND SLASHES WIFE.

Policeman With Good Record Under Observation as to Sanity.

Tenants at 377 Seventy-third street, Brooklyn, yesterday heard a woman screaming for help in the apartment occupied by Patrolman John L. Klintworth and his wife, Marion Bertha Klintworth. They called Patrolman William J. Tracey of the Fort Hamilton station, who broke down the door and found Klintworth standing over the body of the woman with a hammer in his hand. After a struggle Tracey overpowered Klintworth.

Mrs. Klintworth's body was a mass of bruises and there were two knife wounds in her left breast, one in her right side, one on her head and a cut on her hand. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it is said she will recover. She said her husband attacked her with a bread knife while she was asleep. She attempted to gain possession of the weapon and they fought their way into the dining room, where she dropped, after which he attacked her with a hammer.

Klintworth was sent to the Kings County Hospital for observation as to his sanity. Dr. Bull said the officer told him he had been seized with a sudden mania to kill his wife and attacked her. He has been a policeman for about ten years and has had a good record.

RAIDING BOCHES REPULSED.

Americans in Toul Sector Kill Some of Assaulters.

By The Associated Press. —WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES in LORRAINE, Aug. 31 (delayed).—German artillery last night heavily shelled the American lines and rear areas in the Toul sector. Following a lull of several hours the bombardment was resumed at daybreak today, gradually narrowing to a concentrated fire on a small sector.

At 5 o'clock this morning a German force estimated at about 200 men attempted to raid the American lines behind a barrage. The enemy was driven off before he reached the American trenches. Some German dead were left near the wire entanglements.

Another German raid attempted in the Vosges sector this morning was repulsed.

GERMANY IN FEAR OF ARMY COLLAPSE

Continued from First Page.

Hertling Field Marshal von Hindenburg said:

"Germany is fighting a bitter battle. In over renewed attacks our enemies are attempting to enforce a decisive breakthrough, in which they have, up to the present, failed. They will continue their useless attempts.

Severe Battle Still Pending.

"A severe battle has still to be fought. The German people know what is at stake. They know that on the battle fields of France and Flanders the German army is defending the sacred ground of the fatherland. Recent announcements by enemy spokesmen show purely and simply the will to annihilation, and demonstrate to all of us the rate which Germany has to expect if she is not victorious in this battle.

"I have great confidence that the fatherland stands united behind the fighting troops in order to break the insolence of our enemies."

After painting his gloomy picture of the future and the present offensive Count von Hertling, in his address to the Catholic Students' Union, declared that war was the greatest possible experience for a nation. It manifests itself, he said, among Germany's enemies in the form of hatred "bordering on insanity," while among the Germans it principally displays its effects internally in strengthening the inclination to criticism against the Government and its measures. This criticism intensified party antagonisms, the Chancellor added, and he warned the students "therein, gentlemen, there is undoubtedly danger."

"Too Clever for Revolt."

"Not that there is any real convulsion in the life of the State to be feared from this. Our German nation is, in its overwhelming majority, too perceptive and

intelligent for that. But there is danger owing to the impression caused among our enemies. They dream of an impending internal collapse. They construct their stronghold of victory thereon, and for its sake prolong the war.

"There is, therefore, in this matter special need for a remedy. What we need is united and firm cohesion between the Emperor and empire and the Government and the people, so that it may be clear to the outside world and may not be obscured by a cloud of differences of opinion expressed in writing or by word of mouth."

"It was every one's duty to contribute to this end and assist in strengthening the 'united front at home,' said the Chancellor, adding:

"The army command regards the military situation with complete calm and confidence. Even though it has been obliged for strategic reasons to withdraw our lines at several points, our glorious troops will continue to beat back the tremendous onset of the enemy arms until our adversaries perceive that they cannot destroy us and are, therefore, on their part ready for an understanding."

"This day shall come, because it must come if Europe is not to bleed to death and the European culture sink into the misery of barbarism. We implore the Almighty, who hitherto so clearly has stood by us, that we may not have to wait too long for this day."

The German war correspondents at the front take comfort in the reflection that the present operations are going satisfactorily, and that "a straight line" now has been attained, which, they declare, simplifies the defense and saves troops, while the enemy is left in the possession of an "ard and completely devastated crater field" in the Somme desert. The Associated Press correspondent in Amsterdam, who sends the despatch, then gives the comment of some of the correspondents.

The Tagblatt correspondent says: "Paris may rejoice at our abandonment of Noyon, but we must remember Ludendorff's dictum, 'Operation means movement.'"

In the view of the Vorwaerts correspondent, however, the battle, which at the outset possessed a strategic idea, when the French and British conducted their pincherlike operations separately, has now degenerated into a battle of attrition, recalling the last years of dull, protracted artillery battles.

"For that very reason," he says, "it is

for Germany perhaps the greatest and most important battle of the whole war. If our lines hold, we win. We are now in a favorable position, and the utter uselessness of the present fighting ought to bring the enemy to reason."

A petulant note is struck in the Essen Allgemeine Zeitung, which says that the German surrender of ground encourages the tribe of grumblers at home, who lament "our desperate situation."

I add: "How those who worry without making our situation worse we do not know."

The paper blames the popular discontent on "the deficient political education of the German people and their absence of common sense generally."

The Hamburg Nachrichten, discussing the tank feature, says that most of the

lanks are supplied by the United States, and wanders off into speculation as to whether unrestricted U-boat warfare was not too dearly bought. The Chauvinistic organ, of course, comes to the conclusion that the United States would have entered the war anyway.

Whitman Lauds N. Y. War Effort.

New York's pride in her contribution of 544,000 men to the war was expressed yesterday by Gov. Whitman before more than 1,000 men in the West Side Y. M. C. A. at 318 West Fifty-seventh street. The Governor, who was introduced by Supreme Court Justice Finch, predicted that in the period of readjustment after the war America will be looked upon as the most powerful nation of all times.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

Democrats:
Nominate as YOUR Candidate
For Governor
Wm. Church Osborn
—a man who will look after your
interests and who is free of
the boss-ridden machine.
PRIMARY DAY
Tomorrow
Tuesday, Sept. 3